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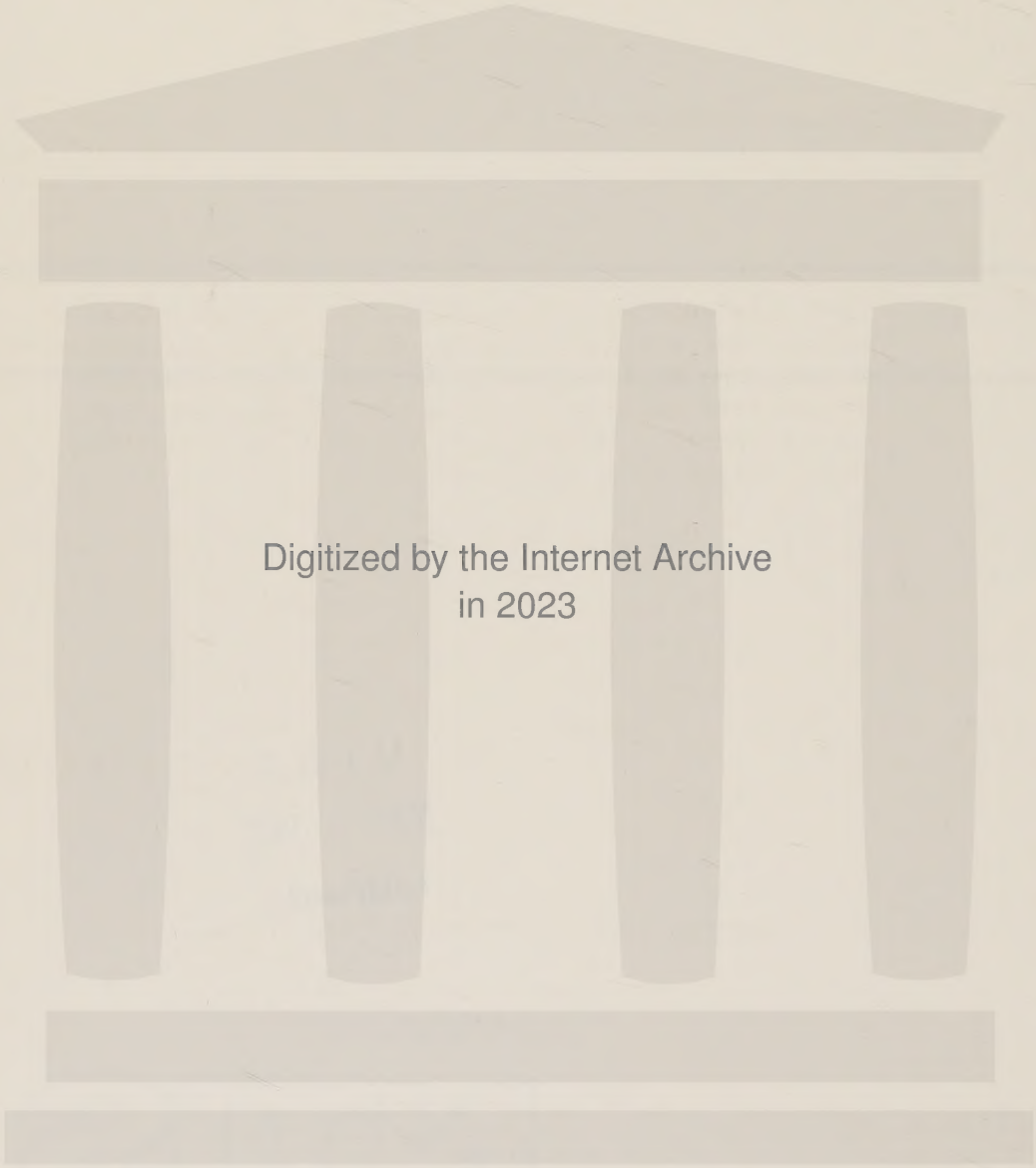

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Jen-min Jih-pao Forum on Party Life

November-December, 1974

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An Account of How We Educate Party Members

by

the Party Branch of Tachai Brigade

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 20, 1974)

Our Party branch of Tachai brigade now has 28 Party members, 15 of whom have been newly recruited since the great proletarian cultural revolution. Eleven of them are female, three of them being posted as secretary or deputy secretary of the Party branch. The Party branch committee comprises nine members. It is a squad formed by combining the old, the middle-aged and the young. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, our Party branch has become more united and stronger, and the new and the old Party members have fully displayed their role as vanguard and model.

Communists Must Make Strenuous Efforts to Study Marxism

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The naked eye is not enough, we must have the aid of the telescope and the microscope. The Marxist method is our telescope and microscope in political and military matters." For many years we have perseveringly used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to arm the Party members. Particularly after the 2nd plenary session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Party, we have acted on Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," and organized the Party members to make strenuous efforts to study Marxism and criticize revisionism.

We read and study conscientiously and teach the Party members to go on increasing their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. The overwhelming majority of the Party members of our Tachai brigade came of families of poor and lower-middle peasants who suffered bitterly in the past. They said: "We have been delivered from miseries by Chairman Mao. We must follow Chairman Mao closely to make revolution!" But, some comrades lagged behind when they met some problems. We organized all to discuss these questions: Why is it that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been carried out well in some aspects but not so well in other aspects since the collectivization in Tachai? Why is it that we sometimes can resist the interference and sabotage by the revisionist line but fail to do so at other times? Through this discussion, all realized that in order to carry out well Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and resist the revisionist line, we must have good eyesight and see things clearly and, at the same time, must act without any selfish considerations and dare to resist.

A young Communist, Kuo Feng-lien read and studied conscientiously to increase her power of recognition and dared to go against the wrong tide. Her deeds testified very well to this point. She attended a militia work

conference in 1967. At that time, Ch'en Po-ta and other principal members of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique urged her time and again to talk about the "four-good" and "five-good" requirements. She held that: Chairman Mao has instructed us to put militia work on a solid basis "organizationally, politically and militarily." Tachai precisely carried out militia work in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching. The so-called "four-good" and "five-good" requirements are not Chairman Mao's instructions, and we have never acted on these requirements in practice. I cannot talk about them. So, at that conference, she vigorously eulogized Chairman Mao's instructions on putting militia work on a solid basis "organizationally, politically and militarily" and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. She said: "Once we have learned Mao Tsetung Thought, we shall be enlightened, see clearly, have courage and dare to resist even the grade-12 typhoon."

We read and study conscientiously and teach the Party members to establish the idea of "emancipating mankind as a whole." We people of Tachai chant this slogan loudly: "While standing on Tiger's-Head Mountain, we look forward to T'ien An Men and show concern for affairs of the world." Whatever it does, the Party branch pays attention to leading the Party members to aim at the long-range target and consider the big profits. By the long-range target, it means that we must bear in mind the ultimate goal of the revolution and pledge to struggle for communism the rest of our lives. By the big profits, it means that we must always think of serving the vast majority of the Chinese people and the people of the world.

When collectivization had just been realized, some people said: "Communist life means that every house has electric lighting and a telephone, cattle are not needed in plowing, and oil lamps are no longer used." This has been almost completely realized in our Tachai today. After study, all Party members came to understand that this was not communism by any means. Our aim is to wipe out the system of exploitation of man by man on earth, so as to emancipate mankind as a whole. For this reason, we still have to work with still greater efforts after working vigorously. As a result of the uninterrupted education in the great target of communism in the past few years, many an ordinary farm hand has become a man with the long-range ideal of communism who "does farm work but shows concern for world affairs and for people from all corners of the country."

We read and study conscientiously and teach the Party members to translate their practical experience into theoretical knowledge. During the Party consolidation in the winter of 1969, the Party branch suggested eliminating arrogance and breaking with complacency. Some Party members did not see the point, saying: "Our Tachai increases production and makes ever greater contributions to the state one year after another. What arrogance and complacency are we cherishing?" In view of this idea, the Party branch led all to study the reason why the target of increasing grain output to 1,000 catties or more per <u>mow</u> as put forward in the three years from 1967 to 1969 had not been realized. After studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and making an analysis by the dialectical method of one divided into two, all came to understand that the main reason was that the idea of arrogance and complacency was playing evil in their minds. Thanks to the struggle to eliminate arrogance and break with complacency, grain output surpassed 1,000 catties per <u>mow</u> in 1970.

In the face of these facts, the Party members understood more deeply the meaning of eliminating arrogance and breaking with complacency. But, some people still held that arrogance and complacency was by no means an important problem. We organized the Party members to study Chairman Mao's brilliant article "Our Study and the Current Situation," thereby understanding that "There have been several occasions in the history of our Party when great conceit manifested itself and we suffered in consequence" and "We must not repeat the error of becoming conceited at the moment of success," and consequently elevating our drive to eliminate arrogance and break with complacency to the theoretical level. While organizing the Party to read and study, we constantly adhered to the revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study and opposed the bad style of "shouting one thing and acting in another way." We stressed that: Study by going to the thick of practice, practice and study, and again practice and study--only in this way can we go on deepening our study and make the revolutionary theory really play the role of changing the objective and the subjective worlds.

We asked every member of the Party branch committee to play an exemplary role in reading and study. Chia Ts'un-so, 24-year-old deputy secretary of the Party branch, was a "reading enthusiast." She brought some books and newspapers with her and read them as soon as she was free. In the past few years, acting on Chairman Mao's teaching "Several years of persistent effort is bound to produce good results," she and others including Kuo Feng-lien read through such works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works as Manifesto of the Communist Party, the State and Revolution and Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung. Sung Li-ying, another deputy secretary, overcame her difficulties of belonging to a low cultural level, being busily engaged in administrative work and having much household work to do, and made use of her spare time to study diligently. She has already studied time and again Chairman Mao's works such as On Practice, On Contradiction and Where Do Correct Ideas Come From? Under their leadership, the masses inside and outside the Party branch of Tachai brigade formed a practice of studying the revolutionary theory.

Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius began, the Party branch has held classes for training backbone theorists with Party members and League members as the mainstay. The whole brigade has organized four groups for giving tutoring in study. Each of these groups is headed by a member of the Party branch committee. A contingent of theorists with Party members and cadres as its mainstay grows up in strength and in size. These theorists take the lead in reading and study, in criticizing Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and apply the Marxist stand, view and method in studying the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole and in serving the actual class struggle and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, thereby carrying out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going, popularized and sustained way.

Communists Must Firmly Grasp the Party's Basic Line

How should we conduct education in the Party's basic line? "The local peasants' experience will be very convincing if it is used to make a

detailed analysis to the peasants." We educate the Party members in the light of the actual conditions of Tachai brigade and by citing historical and actual facts of class struggle and two-line struggle.

For the past two decades and more, the Party branch of Tachai brigade has firmly carried out the Party's basic line and, thanks to repeated struggles, has built an ever-prosperous socialist new Tachai. The old Party members of the present participated personally in these struggles in the past. But, in the face of success, some of them may have forgotten the past struggles. The new Party members have never participated in these struggles. For this reason, it is really an important matter to make each and every Party member of Tachai know how Tachai had paced its road step by step.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style and to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we recounted and summed up the road paced by Tachai while studying the history of inner-Party struggle. That is, we tried to see, at each crucial moment of the revolution since the time of the mutual-aid groups, what the Party and Chairman Mao had instructed us to do, how we carried out these instructions, how Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao had conducted interference and sabotage, and how we had struggled against them. We recounted and summed up all this experience in each period of time. We called this method "turning up what is at the bottom of the pot."

When mutual-aid groups were set up, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei led the "old-and-young group" with the poor and lower-middle peasants as its mainstay to defeat the "good-people group" with the rich and middle peasants as its mainstay. Why was it that the "old-and-young group" which had poor land, less manpower, and fewer draft cattle and farm tools could defeat the "good-people group"? The key was that it followed the correct line. The strong and well-equipped "good-people" group eventually met failure because it followed the wrong line and its members worked individually for their own profit and "they came in spring, stopped work in summer and disappeared by autumn, working in the name of mutual aid while actually working for individual benefit."

During the period of cooperation, our Party branch led the poor and lower-middle peasants to resist the evil wind of cutting back the cooperatives fanned by Liu Shao-ch'i, and set up a preliminary cooperative comprising 30 households and with the support of 49 other households which had not yet joined the cooperative. During the three years of temporary difficulties in the national economy, the Party branch led the masses to develop collective production and to refrain from selling grain and fodder at high prices and cultivating small plots of land for private purpose, thereby boycotting Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist trash of "San-tzu I-pao"* and "four freedoms."** In 1963, Tachai was ravaged by a serious flood.

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* "San-tzu I-pao" means the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.--CB Editor

** "Four freedoms" means freedom to practice usury, to hire labor, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises.--CB Editor

The crops in the fields were washed away, houses were torn down and roads caved in. Acting on Chairman Mao's directive on "self-reliance and hard struggle," we relied on collective strength and overcame the natural disaster.

In 1964, Chairman Mao gave the great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." Precisely in that year, however, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i took advantage of the "four-clean-up campaign" and sent a work team to spread the so-called "T'aoyuan experience," in an attempt to cut down the red banner of Tachai. As soon as it entered the village, this work team clamored that "the more advanced a brigade is, the more it should be suspected" and "worms have eaten their way into the pole on which the red banner of Tachai flies," and classified Tachai as a third-category brigade with serious problems. No matter how it persecuted the cadres and swindled the masses, we did not waver but launched a tit-for-tat struggle. Illuminated by the "23 rules" charted by Chairman Mao himself, we eventually defeated Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line.

When the great proletarian cultural revolution began, we stood up wrathfully to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Renegade and traitor Lin Piao took the opportunity to jump out to make trouble, in an attempt to alter the Party's basic line, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. We firmly adhered to the Party's basic line and vigorously practiced socialism. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style, some people accused us as "trying to achieve communism in a single morning." Again fighting tit for tat, we relentlessly criticized the ultra-rightist essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and saw clearly that some people wanted to "go back to capitalism in a single morning"! We resolutely stood against this erroneous trend and consolidated and developed the fruits of victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution. As a result, the red banner of Tachai planted by Chairman Mao himself shone still more brightly.

In Tachai, struggles were launched one after another and revolution took place time and again, all centering on the basic problem of whether we should take the socialist road or the capitalist road. After "turning up what is at the bottom of the pot," all deeply criticized Lin Piao's reactionary program of patterning himself after Confucius, advocating "restrain oneself and return to propriety" and attempting to restore capitalism. They understood more clearly that "Only socialism can save China" and learned that only by adhering to the Party's basic line, implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and firmly taking the socialist road can they advance to win victories one after another.

But, some Party members were still muddle-headed about the actual struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in Tachai. Last year, for the purpose of implementing the spirit of the 10th Party Congress and conducting education in the Party's basic line more concretely, we launched a struggle "against corrosion politically and against nibbling economically." The masses were aroused to vigorously lift the lid of struggle between the two roads. A commune member was found to be seriously imbued with selfish ideas and to have committed corruption.

Although this concerned only one person, yet this problem reflected the struggle between the two roads and demonstrated that the problem of whether socialism or capitalism should win had not yet been solved in Tachai. After uncovering this problem in the economic sphere, we again led all to go deep into class struggle in the sphere of ideology and to uncover the fallacy that "laboring in the countryside means bullying the soil and is unpromising" spread by the handful of class enemies. Taking hold of this actual class struggle, we conducted a mass discussion among Party members, thereby teaching them another impressive lesson on the Party's basic line. They saw more clearly that: Once political work is slackened, bad people and bad deeds will come up; once political work is firmly grasped, bad people and bad deeds will find no place to hide themselves.

It was by talking about history and grasping acutal conditions in this way that we repeatedly conducted education in the Party's basic line and helped the Party members heighten their line consciousness, so that Tachai would advance triumphantly on the socialist road along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Communists Must Carry Out Active Ideological Struggle

The protracted nature of class struggle has determined that the struggle between the two kinds of ideology and the two lines has to be carried out on a long-term basis. Therefore, it is necessary to educate the Party members to carry out struggle actively and correctly within the Party and to go on strengthening the Party's ideological development.

Formerly we persevered in carrying out inner-Party ideological struggle and turned the Party branch into a strong bastion of unity in combat. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we organized the Party members to criticize the "way of the mean" trumpeted by Lin Piao and Confucius, the "theory of inner-Party peace," and the erroneous ideas including "there is no clash inside an advanced unit," thereby making them see that, after winning the struggle, the Party branch of Tachai brigade still was confronted with the struggle between the two kinds of ideology and between the two lines. For instance, after victory was won, some people were numb with the idea of peace and failed to see the new struggle; when unity was achieved, some people cherished the idea that "harmony is to be prized," were afraid of offending other people and dared not go to the fore of struggle; when conditions turned for the better, some people tried to preserve reputation, stuck to the old stall and worked less vigorously; when life had improved, some people wanted to take a rest and were unwilling to go on working vigorously and strenuously; when they had won high reputation, some people became conceited and their concept of the masses weakened, and so forth. All this required us to constantly carry out struggle of the proletarian ideology against the bourgeois ideology in order to maintain and strengthen the Party's fighting capacity.

"A locomotive needs constant servicing so that it may draw more carriages and run faster; the Party constantly needs to be reorganized so that it can fight in unity." We perseveringly teach the Party members to

continue "eliminating waste and taking in fresh blood" ideologically, to nip the wrong ideas in the bud and to check the evil wind.

Once, when the time came for a recess during summer plowing, a young man threw down his tool and said: "O! I am so tired!" An old member of the Party branch committee added immediately: "Sit on a sofa when you are tired! Drink a bottle of aerated water when you are thirsty! Turn on the electric fan when you feel hot!" A few other committee members who were on the spot broke into laughter. At that moment, some poor and lower-middle peasants levelled an acute criticism at the Party branch: Why was it that nobody sighed over hard work or fatigue during the three battles to transform the snow-clad Langwoch'ang Gully in the past but some people now reject hard work and fatigue when conditions have improved? You leaders do not propagate the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue when you hear people sigh over hard work and fatigue. Instead, you crack a joke and infuse ideas of seeking comfort and pleasure into the young people's minds.

This criticism by the masses was very sensible. Grasping this problem, our Party branch held meetings of its committee and of the Party members for a few days, teaching the Party members to constantly use the proletarian ideas to defeat the bourgeois ideas. Because we persevered in "reckoning accounts frequently," it was possible to avoid problems from piling up and to avoid reckoning the general account.

In teaching the Party members to carry out inner-Party ideological struggle, we not only encouraged them to courageously uncover contradictions, but also stressed that in handling problems of the masses, they should first try to find the causes from among the leaders and the leaders should strictly analyze themselves instead of finding faults with the masses.

A serious drought occurred in the spring of 1972. Only half of the rice seeds sown in 150 mow of land in Tachai germinated, and the cadres and the commune members were deeply worried. The few who were responsible for sowing seeds were blamed by the masses and criticized by the cadres. At that moment, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei came back after attending a meeting in another place. After looking into the conditions of the seedlings, he got together with all to find out that the chief cause of the lack of seedlings was that the experience of deep sowing was neglected, the cadres did not fully discuss the problem with the masses, and idealist transcendentalism was playing evil. The Party branch committee members came to understand that the cadres pushed the blame on the masses instead of taking the lead to investigate conditions and this expressed their incorrect attitude toward the masses. For this reason, the Party branch called a general meeting of commune members. The Party branch committee members actively made self-examination in public and made reports to the hsien committee, demanding that this experience be popularized throughout the hsien.

Through this mass discussion on the shortage of rice seedlings, the cadres and the commune members became light-hearted. They plucked up their revolutionary courage to fight against drought and to reap a bumper harvest.

Exerting concerted efforts, hundreds of commune members, men and women, old and young, worked with their hands to transplant more than 900,000 rice seedlings in the plots where seedlings were lacking. A bumper harvest was reaped the following autumn. The commune members said happily: "Through the mass discussion of shortage of rice seedlings, a bad thing is turned to good account. This helps in criticizing Lin Piao's 'transcendentalism,' rectifying the unhealthy tendencies among the cadres, and boosting the vigor of the masses in work. This will provide a guarantee for defeating natural disasters."

While carrying out inner-Party ideological struggle, we constantly educated the Party members to grasp the policy of "learning from past mistakes in order to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient," and to achieve clarity in ideology and unity with the comrades. In handling the Party members who had committed mistakes, we taught them to correct their mistakes and worked together with them instead of ousting and hitting at them. With regard to the Party members who were not so conscious, we united with them, persuaded and encouraged them to press ahead instead of despising them and turning a cold shoulder to them. As a result, some comrades who had committed mistakes of one sort or another corrected their mistakes in time and worked vigorously. In the past few years, none of the Party members and cadres lagged behind because of committing a mistake.

Because we have correctly carried out inner-Party ideological struggle and properly handled the relationship between struggle and unity, our Party branch becomes more and more united, works with ever surging vigor and vitality and fights more and more vigorously.

* * *

Party Committee Members Take the Lead in Joining Organizational Life

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 20, 1974)

The Party committee of P'ingyang station under Nanning Subbureau of Liuchow Railroad Bureau is a leading group formed by combining the old, the middle-aged and the young. Whether they are old or new cadres, all its members act in the capacity of an ordinary Party member, consciously participate in life meetings organized by the Party group, accept supervision by the Party organization and conscientiously make criticism and self-criticism.

The Secretary Takes the Lead

One afternoon, Hsu Ching-fu, secretary of the Party committee of this station, came back after attending a meeting held in Liuchow. He felt very tired after the day's ride in the train. That evening, he was preparing to make a report to all other committee members the next day. But, on hearing that the Party group of the political work group was leading organizational life, he went on his own initiative to join this Party group. Some young comrades said: "Old Hsu, you are an old railroad worker with more than 30 years' experience. The length of your Party membership is almost equal to our age. Your work load is heavier than ours. We have no objection even if you don't take part in this organizational life meeting." Old Hsu replied: "You comrades may allow me to rest for a longer while, but you cannot take part in organizational life in my place. Any Party member should join a Party group and lead organizational life. This is a rule laid down by our Party." What Old Hsu said filled all comrades with warmth. When time came, the Party group leader declared the life meeting open. All comrades opened up their minds and consciously reported on the conditions of their thinking, work and study in the past week.

He Consciously Perseveres in Organizational Life

A member of the Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, Lin Shu-t'ien is responsible for transportation of the whole station. Every morning and evening, he has to draw up a schedule of transportation for every shift of the station. He takes part in relieving shifts and also participates in manual labor and exercises command on the spot. He often attends work early in the morning but returns home late at night. No matter how busy he is with day-to-day work, he never forgets to take part in organizational life.

Once, it was past four o'clock in the afternoon after he had attended a meeting of the subbureau over telephone. Immediately he went to the spot to draw up a work schedule for the night shift. After he had finished doing this, it was nearly seven o'clock. He went at once to join in relieving the shift and to hear the report from the leaders of the squad units. After handling all these day-to-day tasks, he was ready to go home for supper when the comrades taking part in the Party life meeting came one by one. Without saying a word, Little Lin joined in the meeting.

When the meeting was over, the comrades learned that he had a hard day's work and had not taken his supper yet, and they blamed him for paying no attention to his physical health. Little Lin answered spiritedly: "Everybody who does socialist work is busy. He may miss a meal, but he must never delay his work and should not be absent from an organizational life meeting without sufficient cause."

Stern Demands

Some time ago, some people reported that a few cadres of a certain section attended work late. Some comrades of this section felt annoyed and refused to accept this criticism. Ho Ping, deputy secretary of the Party committee of this station, learned about this matter. He thought to himself: The masses criticized the cadres of this section because they were concerned about them. In no way should we laugh when hearing praise and feel annoyed at hearing criticism. He suggested holding an organizational life meeting. At the meeting, he first got together with the comrades to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Discipline is the guarantee for carrying out the line," and led them to approach the importance of consciously observing revolutionary discipline by standing on the high plane of the line. He also took the initiative in examining his wrong idea that "he was so busily engaged in his work that it didn't matter much if he attended work a few minutes late and came off work a few minutes early." He asked other comrades at the meeting to give him criticism and help. His spirit of self-criticism taught other Party members and cadres a very big lesson. The comrades who formerly held that "administrative work is something special and it was not necessary to be so particular about the working hours" also seriously examined their incorrect ideas. After that, all comrades consciously maintained and observed revolutionary discipline, thereby further cementing the relationship between cadres and the masses and strengthening revolutionary unity.

--Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Party Organizations of Public Offices Must Improve the System Governing Party Life

- Letter from Party members -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 20, 1974)

Comrade Editor:

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party organizations of many public offices perseveringly uphold the system governing the Party's organizational life and the system requiring the teaching of Party lessons and intensively educate the Party members in ideology and political line, thereby making the Party members strengthen their concept of the Party and play their role better as a vanguard and model. But, the Party organizations of a small number of units took no heed of Party affairs so that the Party members did not lead organizational life and learn Party lessons for a long time. They said: "Our offices study politics and hold meetings frequently, so that we don't have to carry out other kinds of Party activity." In our opinion, this view was wrong. It smeared the advanced nature of the Party organization and degraded the requirements for Communists.

The Party organization is a vigorous vanguard force comprising advanced elements of the proletariat and capable of leading the masses in the fight against class enemies. To display their role as vanguard and model, the Party members should take an active part in mass political activities and studies and perseveringly participate in the Party's organizational activities such as meetings of Party branches, life meetings held by Party groups, teaching of Party lessons, and so on. It is laid down in the Party's Constitution that any Party member must "join a Party organization and work actively in it, carry out the Party's decisions and observe Party discipline." Of course, this is no exception to cadres and Party members of public offices. The public offices usually hold many meetings and devote much time to study. But, these cannot replace the activities of the Party organization.

In our opinion, in order to make the Party organizations of public offices perseveringly carry out the Party's activities, a very important principle is that the leading cadres must act exemplarily and show concern for and take the lead over the Party life meetings and other activities.

- Yang Jun and Mei Yi, Communists in Hsiaoyu Colliery at Yenpei, Shansi

* * *

A Group of Young Cadres Growing Up in Tach'ing Oilfield

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 30, 1974)

Ever since construction of the oilfield began, the Party organizations at all levels of Tach'ing Oilfield have asked for "producing petroleum, experience and cadres" and paid attention to training and promoting new cadres, particularly promoting new cadres from among outstanding young workers and from among women. After the great proletarian cultural revolution began, they have paid still greater attention to this item of work and brought up a large group of good cadres in the pattern of the "Iron Man" by acting on the five requirements put forward by Chairman Mao for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, and with "Iron Man" Wang Chin-hsi as the model. At present, at all levels in Tach'ing ranging from the Oilfield Party Committee to the Party committees of the various headquarters commanding well drilling, oilfield construction and oil extraction and to the primary leading squads, an ever greater number of new cadres are growing up healthily during the struggle.

Learn from the "Iron Man" by Going Through Tempering

Dare to give young cadres heavy loads to carry, and boldly let them go through tempering in the course of practice--this is an excellent tradition of Tach'ing in bringing up young cadres. Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, the "Iron Man," said very well: "The well yields no oil if pressure is not applied to it; without pressure on him, a man will become giddy and not do his work well." The Party organizations at all levels in Tach'ing put the young cadres on the first line of struggle, give them heavy loads to carry, and let them go through tempering in the course of practice.

Last year, a hard battle to build a new oil zone started. In this new oil zone, geological conditions were complicated, underground pressure was great, the requirements were high, the tasks heavy and the conditions tough. Various relevant departments regarded this battle as an excellent opportunity to temper the young cadres. The Party committee of the well-drilling command put the five newly promoted cadres on the first line of battle and assigned them separate jobs, so that they could fight independently. After coming to the first line of battle, these cadres firmly grasped the major affairs, penetratingly criticized Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and strengthened education in ideology and political line among the workers and staff members. In the battle, they advanced in the face of difficulties and relied on the masses to devise methods. Eventually, they overcame difficulties and made new contributions toward making design, drilling wells, carrying out construction work and yielding oil in the same year. In this hard battle, the young cadres learned to do their jobs and built up their abilities.

Facts show that the young cadres grow up more quickly during the practice of struggle if they are given heavy loads to carry. Deputy secretary of the League committee of the No. 1 Oil Extracting Department, 31-year-old Ts'ao Ya-fan was last year promoted to be a standing committee member of the

Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Oil Extracting Command Headquarters. To help her receive tempering and grow up in the course of practical struggle, the Party committee assigned her to assist a deputy secretary in grasping production management. For some time, she was bent on grasping production and neglected political study. The Party committee pointed out to her promptly: The most fundamental principle in grasping production is to perseveringly put proletarian politics in command. If we engage ourselves in production the whole day and fail to grasp the line, we shall slide onto the track of revisionism. The Party committee not only pointed out the problems in Ts'ao Ya-fan's work but also concretely taught her some methods of work and helped her overcome the tendency of neglecting politics. Later, the Party committee assigned her to handle personnel matters. She adhered to the Party's principle and rejected the unhealthy tendencies, thereby satisfactorily accomplishing the task of recruiting new apprentices. With the concern shown by the Party committee and the help given by the masses, and after going through tempering in practical struggle, Ts'ao Ya-fan grew up to be a young cadre daring to think, to speak and to act. She won praise from the workers and staff members. She learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Without carrying a heavy load, we cannot possibly learn from the 'Iron Man.' Easy ways of work do not produce genuine skills. The heavier the load put on me by the Party is, the more I have yet to learn."

The Party Committee of Tach'ing Oilfield also pays attention to helping the young cadres raise their theoretical level. The Party organizations at all levels hold study classes by stages and by batches so as to organize the cadres at all levels, especially the new cadres, to study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. They make continuous efforts to raise their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle by organizing them to go by turns to attend the "May 7" cadres school and participate in workers' theoretical contingent. At present, large groups of young cadres of Tach'ing Oilfield have quickly grown up to be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause who work in a down-to-earth manner and understand the revolutionary theory.

Learn from the "Iron Man" by Making the Old Cadres Lead the New Cadres

While training the young cadres, the Party Committee of Tach'ing Oilfield pays attention to overcoming the wrong tendency of "lacking confidence in the young cadres and taking them as an ornament." It also pays attention to preventing another wrong tendency of "washing hands of the matter and leaving everything uncared for." It brings the role of the old cadres into full play, makes them lead the new cadres and also makes the new cadres urge the old cadres, so that the old and the new cadres fight in unity and advance together.

To lead the young cadres well, the Party organizations at all levels in Tach'ing Oilfield actively lead the old cadres to heighten their revolutionary sense of responsibility by making them learn about Comrade Wang Chin-hsi's advanced deeds of doing his best to train the younger generation. They also teach them to have the proletarian broadness of mind to welcome the young cadres to surpass themselves and also to take

the leading of the young cadres as an important task in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Apart from this, the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young is adhered to in organizing the leading group; attention is paid to forming partnership of new and old cadres in work; in study and training, the new and the old cadres are grouped together, so as to create conditions for the old to lead the new organizationally and to do a good job of teaching, helping and leading the new cadres.

In making the old cadres lead the new, the most important thing is to help the new cadres grasp the line. Trained personally by Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, the "Iron Man," young cadre Wang Tso-fu is now vice chairman of the well-drilling revolutionary committee. In the same way the "Iron Man" formerly led him, Wang Tso-fu personally leads Kao Chin-ying, leader of the youth team.

The battle of building the new oil zone started not long after Little Kao was posted leader of the seventh term of the "1205" well-drilling team. Difficulties were numerous then, so Wang Tso-fu came to stay and work in this team. The fraternal teams which had come earlier had already drilled wells to a depth of over 700 meters. Little Kao and other young cadres were shocked at seeing this and asked permission to start work at once. Should the drill bit be grasped or the line be talked over first? Wang Tso-fu helped Little Kao achieve unified thinking among the cadres and then carry out mobilization in the whole team. He recalled how the "Iron Man" led this team to study and apply "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" in drilling the first well in the sixties. He said: At that time, Comrade Wang Chin-hsi led us to take the worksites as a battlefield as if we were fighting against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. Now, we are still fighting against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. We workers must display the "Iron Man's" spirit and win glory for Chairman Mao and honor for the proletariat. This education in ideology and political line filled everyone with warmth. The next day, working with their shoulders and by means of some steel bars, they put up the derrick and eventually drilled the first oil well. Little Kao learned from Wang Tso-fu the "Iron Man's" spirit. When meeting a problem, he first grasped the line and ideological and political work, enabling the "1205" Drilling Team which was called a "steel-like well drilling team" to fight ever more vigorously. Recently, the Oilfield's Party Committee conferred upon him the honorable title of "a team leader good in inheriting the Iron Man's spirit." The workers said happily: "We see in Wang Tso-fu and Kao Chin-ying that the 'Iron Man's' spirit is handed down from one generation to another!"

After being promoted to the leading posts, some young cadres exhibited some setbacks in their work. How should these problems be treated? The Party Committee of Tach'ing Oilfield held that it was not strange at all that the young cadres exhibited some setbacks in the course of their growth. It requested that the old cadres hand over to the young cadres the good experience they had accumulated in past years, so as to help the young cadres grow up quickly. In May last year, after being promoted to deputy secretary of the League committee of the No. 4 oil extracting

department, 22-year-old Li Hsiang-yang, deputy leader of the women's oil extracting team, was assigned by the Party committee to stay and work in the No. 3 team of the 6th zone. This team was a backward unit. Coming to this team, Little Li insisted on laboring with the shifts. She looked into all big and small matters. But she did not mobilize the masses. The secretary of the Party committee promptly pointed out to her that she must grasp the major issue and the line education and boldly arouse the masses, in order to manage the oil wells properly. Little Li extensively aroused the masses and firmly grasped the two-line struggle, thereby boosting the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses. The outlook of revolution and production of the whole team went through a tremendous change. Through study and practice, she further built up her ability to exercise leadership. Now she is a standing committee member of the Party committee and vice chairwoman of the political department of the No. 4 oil extracting department.

"The change in world outlook is something fundamental." The Party organizations at all levels in Tach'ing also pay attention to helping the new cadres change their world outlook and continuously teach them to act as the "Iron Man" did, fighting against arrogance and conceit and pressing ahead steadily while achieving results; fighting against the fear of hard work and difficulties and courageously shouldering heavy loads while facing hardships in work; fighting against the philosophy of just staying alive and courageously dedicating oneself to revolution at crucial moments between life and death.

In Tach'ing Oilfield, ever since the battle to build a new oil zone began, young cadres have grown up one group after another. Their common characteristics are: They have high consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle; they have rich revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death; they are willing to study, have a sensitive nose politically, and accept new things readily; they dare to think, to speak, to act and to go against the wrong tide; they come from the primary level, are familiar with production and maintain close contact with the masses; they have inherited the honorable tradition of founding an enterprise on the two essays, namely, "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." When the leading groups have such a contingent of vigorous new cadres, a new atmosphere of fighting in surging vigor and vitality and in unity prevails throughout Tach'ing Oilfield.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Intensify Training and Education for New Female Party Members

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 30, 1974)

Since 1970, the Party branch of Liuho brigade, Ts'aicha commune, Huangp'o hsien, Hupeh province, has taken in eight female Party members. Now, this brigade has 13 female Party members, representing 38.2 percent of the total number of its Party members.

The Party branch of this brigade not only attaches importance to taking in female Party members, but also pays close attention to intensifying training and education for them, letting them brave the storm and face the world, and bringing their role into full play as vanguard and model. At the request of the masses and in the light of the concrete conditions of these female Party members, the Party branch of the brigade holds the female new Party members responsible for the work of a certain sector in the brigade or in a production team; some of them join the poor and lower-middle peasants' propaganda teams organized by the commune or the brigade, work in the production teams where the conditions of class struggle are complicated, and learn to apply the Party's basic line in analyzing and handling problems.

In 1973, the Party branch sent Yuan Tung-o, chairwoman of the brigade's women's congress and a new Party member, to stay and work in the No. 5 production team. She perseveringly ate, lived, labored and studied together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, firmly grasped the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, hit hard at the class enemy's sabotage activity, and conscientiously carried out the policy of "equal pay to men and women for equal work." At the same time, she helped the production team cadres implement the policy "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development," handle well the contradiction between grain and cotton over the need for land, fertilizer and labor, and learn to grow cotton in a scientific way. Last year, this production team's cotton output reached an all time high, and per-mow output of ginned cotton increased to 131 catties as against 57 catties in 1972.

In light of the fact that women have much housework to do, the brigade's Party branch actively creates conditions for them to take part in study, labor and political activity. For example, mess halls, nurseries and kindergartens are set up during the busy farming season; the evening political school holds a women's study class, and the female and the male commune members stagger their study hours; the production teams set up reading groups in different areas so that the female commune members find it convenient to participate in study; the male commune members are constantly educated to actively share the housework, thereby further boosting the women's enthusiasm for socialism.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Welcome Young Cadres Who Surpass Us

by

Chou Hsien-chi, secretary of the Party committee
of Holing Commune, Shanyang hsien, Shensi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 30, 1974)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party committee of our commune has put the training and upbringing of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause on its agenda and constantly studied and discusses it as a major issue in combating and preventing revisionism.

Once, the commune Party committee was discussing the problem of training and bringing up young cadres. All were of the opinion that Wu Chen-yin, secretary of the League committee of the commune, came of a good family, had high consciousness of two-line struggle, worked boldly and strictly and had high capacity for organization and leadership, and he was a good seedling. So we decided to actively train and help him, to give him heavy loads to carry and to let him go through tempering and grow up during the three great revolutionary movements. Last year, we sent him to stay and work in Hsip'ing brigade. At the beginning, he did not know how to change this brigade's outlook. We went with him to visit the masses and make investigations and study. After making clear the conditions, we organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members to conscientiously study the Party's basic line, to firmly grasp class struggle and two-line struggle, to hit at the class enemy's sabotage activity and to criticize the tendencies toward capitalism, thereby pushing forward the development of revolution and production. In the same year, this brigade opened up more than 200 mow of farmland which would give a normal yield despite drought and waterlogging, and its grain output doubled that of the preceding year. It ranked among the advanced in learning from Tachai.

After a period of training and tempering, we asked the higher-level Party committee to promote Wu Chen-yin to assume principal leadership work of the commune Party committee. The higher-level Party committee held that Wu Chen-yin had high consciousness of two-line struggle, surging revolutionary vigor and high capacity for leadership, so it decided to promote him to be deputy secretary of the Party committee of our administrative district. This decision was somewhat beyond my expectation. But, I thought to myself later: The young cadres grow up quickly, surpass us and assume more important leadership work--this is needed by the revolution. The revolutionary cause undertaken by the revolutionary forerunners invariably has to be taken over by comrades of the younger generation. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the young people grow up quickly and reinforce the leading groups at all levels, so that there is no lack of successors to our revolutionary cause--this is fine indeed. We old cadres must have largeness of mind, act without any selfish considerations and welcome the young cadres who surpass us.

Revolutionary cadres are the people's servants who should be able to stand the test of going up or stepping down many times; they should be "squad leaders" as well as "advisers"; they should be able to play the "leading role" well and also be willing to play the "supporting role." We must act on Chairman Mao's teaching, correctly handle and enthusiastically support the newborn forces in their growth and continue to contribute our strength toward training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

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"Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius Generates Great Power, Resulting in a Tremendous Change in the Cadres' Outlook"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 30, 1974)

Not long ago, the masses of commune members of Lianghai brigade, Sants'ang commune, Tungt'ai hsien, Kiangsu province, put up this big-character poster: "Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius generates great power, resulting in a tremendous change in the cadres' outlook. The Party branch secretary courageously fights against selfish ideas, carries a heavy load and blazes the trail."

What was that all about? We better start from the very beginning.

When the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started, the masses of this brigade further heightened their consciousness of two-line struggle, showed still greater concern for the development of the socialist collective economy and actively helped the brigade's cadres implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The brigade's cadres also humbly accept criticism and supervision from the masses.

Last spring, Shih Tse-yu, an old Party member of the No. 4 production team, put forward an opinion on P'an Jung-mao, deputy secretary of the brigade's Party branch, criticizing him for using manpower and material supplies to build the brigade's office instead of using them in farmland capital construction. He said: "Iron and steel will rust if they are oxidized; he who is 'westernized' ideologically will go revisionist."

This criticism caused a violent ideological struggle in Old P'an. He thought to himself: The plan of building the office has been studied four times by the Party branch, and the commune leadership had also approved it. Why are the masses so critical of it? Later, he cool-headedly studied the problem again: The water conservation projects have not yet been completely set, and 80 mow of cotton fields are still menaced by drought. The office of the brigade was old but could still be renovated. Building the new office would involve a capital outlay of 1,500 yuan and manpower of 500 laborers. If this capital and manpower are used in farmland capital construction, what a big role it would play in developing production! He felt that the masses' criticism was correct. He called a meeting of the Party branch committee to discuss this problem again. After a heated debate, the leading members of the Party branch unified their thinking and changed the original plan.

The plan to build the brigade's office was dropped, and an upsurge was whipped up very quickly in farmland capital construction. In only two weeks, two supplemental canals each measuring two li long and a main canal measuring two li long were built. The brick and timber for building the brigade's office were distributed to seven production teams for building eight culverts, 15 cesspools beside the fields, and 20 pigsties.

Not long after that, the commune members joined in the intense fight for summer hearvest, sowing and field management. At that time, the

queen bees kept by Hsu Cheng-pao, accountant of the No. 5 production team, flew away in groups. He searched everywhere for two days and covered every corner in the four neighboring brigades. Because he was deeply worried over the loss of the queen bees, the poor and lower-middle peasants put up a big-character poster against him. The topic of this poster was: "When we are busily engaged in summer harvest, sowing and field management, the accountant goes everywhere to search for the queen bees. What does this demonstrate? Let's give this question some serious thought."

This big-character poster shook the whole brigade, and P'an Jung-mao, the Party branch secretary, as well. P'an thought to himself: In the past, spontaneous tendency toward capitalism was rather serious in this brigade, hindering development of collective production. During the great cultural revolution, conditions changed for the better after Liu Shao-ch'i's trash of "San-tzu I-pao" and "four freedoms" had been criticized, but some cadres still were keeping too many bees, which adversely affected their participation in collective productive labor. I am also in this situation. The masses put up the big-character poster to criticize Hsu Cheng-pao, and yet they are criticizing me as well. The problem concerns Hsu Cheng-pao, but the responsibility lies with me.

That evening, Old P'an called on Hsu Cheng-pao at home. Hsu said with shame: "I was wrong. I must examine myself. But, somehow, I feel that this big-character poster is too fiery." Old P'an answered: "The criticism made by the masses is a bit too fiery, but it does us good. It urges us to better look into our problems." Immediately, he revealed that he himself also had not correctly handled the relationship between collective production and household sidelines. What he said touched Old Hsu deeply.

The next day, at the meeting of the Party branch committee and the mass meeting, Old P'an took the lead in criticizing Lin Piao's crimes in patterning himself after Confucius and advocating "restrain oneself and return to propriety," and criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. He also examined his selfish and impure thoughts. Old Hsu also made an examination of himself. Under Old P'an's leadership, the brigade cadres who kept bees correctly handled the relationship between household apiculture and collective production in accordance with the Party's rural economic policy. They took an active part in collective productive labor. The principal cadres of the brigade and the production teams devoted one-third more of their time to collective productive labor than they did in the same period of last year.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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They Are Still More Friendly Toward the Masses

- the change brought by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius to the "squad members" of the Party committee of Wangyang commune

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Nov. 30, 1974)

In Wangyang commune, Tawu hsien, Hupeh province, the people's mental outlook has gone through a tremendous change during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. What impresses one most deeply is that the "squad members" of the commune Party committee are still more friendly toward masses.

Establish a Correct Viewpoint Toward the Masses

Formerly, Ch'en Fang-chih, secretary of the commune Party committee had an "experience" in doing rural work, which was, "it is necessary to take hold of the people." He meant that in doing a thing, you must show some "severity." Once you are "severe," people will obey you. After the great cultural revolution began, the masses criticized him time and again. He gradually realized that his old "experience" was somewhat applicable, but he had not wholly solved this problem ideologically.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and as a result of criticizing the reactionary fallacy that "the highest are wise and the lowest are stupid" trumpeted by Lin Piao and Confucius, Ch'en Fang-chih realized that: These rascals Lin Piao and Confucius were representatives of the exploiting classes and, for fear of letting the masses know the truth, they advocated the policy of stupefying the people as expressed in "the people should be told what to do but not be told the truth." We Communists speak for the people's interests and work for the masses, and we must let the masses know the truth, so that we can all work with concerted efforts. I formerly had the bad style of talking about "severity" and taking hold of the people. I was actually influenced by the ideology of the exploiting classes.

So, at a life meeting held by the Party committee and a mass criticism meeting, he took the lead in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and sincerely examined his own mistakes. The cadres and the masses said happily: "Old Ch'en has changed!"

Old Ch'en really has changed. Now, when a problem arises, he discusses it with the masses, works meticulously and "leads" the masses instead of "taking hold of them".

The commune Party committee decided to transform Tiger Mountain, the biggest barren mountain in the commune, and to open up a base for growing mulberries for silkworms. Before that, Old Ch'en and other leading members of the Party committee went separately to various brigades to call meetings of cadres and representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants, explaining the meaning of transforming Tiger Mountain, so that the commune members

knew not only why Tiger Mountain had to be transformed but how it should be transformed. After work started, Old Ch'en ate and slept at the worksite and personally participated in manual labor. The cadres and commune members worked hard, opening up 150 mow of terraced fields. This battle to transform Tiger Mountain set a good example for the whole commune in transforming barren mountains and also made Old Ch'en realize that: Only by trusting and relying on the masses will it be possible to eliminate the backwardness in agriculture as quickly as possible.

Actively Solicit Opinions from the Masses

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the masses criticized Liu Wen-tien, deputy secretary of the Party committee,for working carelessly and perfunctorily. Hearing this criticism, Old Liu thought to himself: During the great cultural revolution, the masses criticized me on my shortcomings and mistakes. After that, I adopted the attitude of speaking prudently and working amiably. I thought that the masses would then be less critical of me. Unexpectedly, however, criticisms were now levelled at me again!

Liu Wen-tien untied the knot in his mind after criticizing Liu Piao's crimes in patterning himself after Confucius, advocating "restrain oneself and return to propriety," negating the great proletarian cultural revolution and restoring capitalism. He came to understand that: The masses dare to criticize the cadres and urge them to better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line--this is an expression of growth and prosperity of our Party and State and also an inspiring achievement of the great cultural revolution. After being criticized, I tried to act as a nice fellow and did not adhere to principle. Actually I did not adopt a correct attitude toward the masses. The masses certainly were critical of me.

Before he sees the point, criticism means a burden to him; once he is enlightened, criticism becomes a treasure. Now, Liu Wen-tien takes the criticism and opinions of the masses as a force spurring him onward. He not only sincerely welcomes criticism from the masses during the open-door rectification campaigns held regularly by the Party committee, but also makes it a practice to go on his own initiative to solicit opinions from the masses by making use of the opportunities when he stays to work or make investigations in the production team.

Wangyang commune was ravaged by a drought last fall. Old Liu went to Tienlung brigade to organize the masses to fight against drought. He discussed the problem with the brigade Party branch and made this decision: Extend the canals linking with Lutzukou reservoir and expand the irrigated acreage, so as to relieve the drought in the four production teams in the upper reaches of the canal network; in the other four production teams in the lower reaches, dams are built in the water courses and water is pumped into the fields to relieve drought. In this way, a network of pumping stations and irrigation projects is formed, guaranteeing a bumper harvest of all late rice and almost all upland crops. The soybeans planted to 17 mow of land on Tushan Hill is to be abandoned due to water shortage.

Old Liu solicited opinions from the commune members on this plan. Yu Pu-ming, old leader of the No. 2 production team, pointed out straightforwardly: "You still lack a firm idea of all-round resistance to drought and protection of all crops. When water cannot be pumped to irrigate the 17 mow of soybeans, we can mobilize the masses to carry water to irrigate them!" Old Liu was greatly enlightened by the old team leader's criticism. While arranging manpower to build canals and dams, they mobilized the masses to carry water to the field in the morning and evening, thereby preserving the soybeans planted on Tushan Hill. With a bumper harvest in sight, Old Liu learned another lesson about the mass line.

Show Constant Concern for the Interests of the Masses

Chu Kuei-ch'ing, a member of the Party committee and chairwoman of the women's association, stayed to work in the No. 5 production team of Wangyang brigade. In this team, the cadres and other staff members had numerous family dependents, there was insufficient male labor, and some women could not participate in collective productive labor because they had to take care of their children. Little Chu was concerned about this. One day, the district authority introduced the experience of Kaotien brigade of Kaotien commune in liberating female labor by running nurseries. Little Chu was deeply enlightened. The same day, she braved torrential rain, covered the more than 10 li of rugged hilly path and came to Kaotien brigade, going into every detail of how it ran a nursery. Coming back with this experience, she enthusiastically propagated it to the commune members and joined the commune members in devising methods to overcome difficulties and set up a nursery by adopting means appropriate to local conditions, thereby enabling more than 20 female laborers to go to the first line of production. Immediately after that, with each village as a unit, every brigade in the commune learned the experience of the No. 5 production team and set up a nursery. The commune members said happily: "Little Chu has done a good thing for us!"

Good things like this are not rare among members of the Party committee of Wangyang commune! The Party committee members pay constant attention to the interests of the masses and conscientiously help the masses solve their problems ranging from fuel, rice, oil, salt, clothing, food, housing and transportation, to medical care and schooling for the children. They hold that this is their duty. They never seek personal privilege in the name of working for the masses. Last April, for instance, spring tea was picked for the first time this year in Shihho brigade. The commune members saw that deputy secretary of the Party committee Yao Pin had worked hard together with them in opening up a hillslope for a tea farm, so they specially prepared two catties of fine tea and gave it to him. He strongly refused to accept it, saying: "It is our duty to work hard for the masses. Under no circumstances should a Communist encroach upon the interests of the masses."

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Communists Must Strengthen Proletarian Party Spirit

by

Chung Wen (钟文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 8, 1974)

The Chinese Communist Party is the political party and vanguard force of the proletariat. Educate the Party members to go on strengthening the proletarian party spirit and overcoming various kinds of non-proletarian ideas in accordance with the outlook of the proletarian vanguard force--this is a major issue in Party building and an important content of the education in ideology and political line for the Party members during the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Lenin pointed out: "Strict party spirit is the follower and outcome of class struggle developing at a high level." "It is necessary to develop strict party spirit in order to carry out struggle publicly and extensively." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, our Party went through the most extensive and the most deep-going campaign of Party consolidation and Party building. The broad masses of Party members conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, criticized revisionism and took an active part in the struggle to smash the two bourgeois headquarters led by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, thereby receiving education and tempering and generally strengthening their proletarian party spirit. They consciously observed the Party Constitution, obeyed the Party's leadership and upheld the line, unity and discipline, playing the role of a vanguard and model in the three great revolutionary movements. In order to carry out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way, to carry out through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, to prevent restoration of capitalism and preserve the political color of our socialist regime forever, we Communists must continue to heighten our consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle and of continuing the revolution and consciously strengthen the proletarian party spirit in the course of struggle.

Marxism holds that the proletarian party spirit is an intensive expression of the class spirit of the proletariat. The directive "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" put forward by Chairman Mao has intensively outlined the basic principle of the proletarian party spirit. The various regulations laid down in the New Party Constitution adopted by the Tenth Party Congress include five requirements which Communists must fulfill, and clearly impose on the Communists the demand for party spirit. All Party members, especially those responsible for leadership work, should study them repeatedly and conscientiously put them into effect. All activists applying for Party membership also should impose this demand on themselves.

To uphold the proletarian Party spirit, we must have a strong concept toward the Party and strictly observe the important Marxist principle that "The Party exercises leadership over everything else." "The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the comrades of the whole Party consciously subordinate themselves to the Party's unified will and unify their action under the Party's leadership--this is the basic guarantee for our Party to defeat all class enemies and not to be overwhelmed by the enemy. Therefore, what attitude we should have toward the Party's leadership is a political problem and a question of principle. We must do everything "conducive to the consolidation of the leadership of the Communist Party and must not shake off or weaken this leadership." This is one of the most important criteria among the six political standard requirements put forward by Chairman Mao for distinguishing between fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds. It reflects the interests and will of the proletariat and the broad masses of people. We must consciously strengthen our concept of the Party, put our share of work under the Party's absolute leadership, firmly carry out the Party's line and policies, strive to accomplish various tasks assigned us by the Party, and struggle against all wrong words and deeds which aim at shaking off or weakening the Party's leadership. In our Party there are countless distinguished Party members like Chang Szu-teh, Lei Feng and Wang Chieh. In doing anything, they proceed from the Party's needs, obey the Party's arrangements and do what the Party tells them to do. This outstanding revolutionary character expresses their proletarian party spirit to a high degree and sets a good example for us to follow.

Uphold unity and oppose a split--this is an important aspect of the proletarian party spirit. Lenin said: "In a place where the vast majority of conscious workers are united under the guidance of a wise resolution, there will be unified opinion and action and there will be party spirit and the Party." Strengthening the Party's unity, the unity of the working class and the unity of the masses of people on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the general situation of the revolution, the source of strength and the guarantee for victory. We uphold unity for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The road we have paced in the past 25 years after the founding of the People's Republic of China has proved time and again that: To subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, the class enemy always seeks to sow dissension and undermine unity within our Party and the revolutionary ranks. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and the handful of renegades, secret agents and unrepentant capitalist roaders were agents of the landlord and bourgeois classes hiding in our Party. They built mountain strongholds, formed groups for private ends, went in for conspiracy and sowed dissension, attempting to undermine our Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our Party has continued to consolidate, develop and strengthen precisely through the struggle against revisionism and splittism. Communists must at all times uphold Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, adhere to the principle "Unite, and don't split," show concern for the situation as a whole, speak and do nothing disadvantageous to unity, and strengthen the great revolutionary unity of the whole Party, the whole Army and the whole Chinese people. They must strictly distinguish between

and correctly handle the two types of qualitatively different contradictions, that is, the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves and the contradiction among the people, hit at the enemy relentlessly and be friendly to comrades. In the struggle against class enemies, Communists should be brave fighters charging at the enemy; in handling problems of the people, they must be models in promoting revolutionary unity. In treating comrades who have made mistakes, they must carry out the policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the illness in order to save the patient," and, proceeding from the desire for unity, make criticism and self-criticism and attain new unity on a new foundation. Comrades who have made mistakes should welcome criticism and help from other comrades, conscientiously correct their mistakes and shortcomings, lay down their ideological loads, pluck up their courage and work hard. It is a normal phenomenon that comrades inside the Party may hold differing views on certain problems. These comrades should and can unify understanding through study and discussion and on the basis of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In no way should they build a mountain stronghold and go in for a split once they are divided in opinion. Mountain-stronghold mentality and sectarianism are deeds aimed at splitting and undermining the Party, are diametrically opposite to the interests of the Party and the people and are antagonistic to the Party's discipline and the proletarian party spirit. They should be totally eliminated no matter whether they are inside or outside the Party.

The question of party spirit is essentially a question of stand, that is, it is a question of on which side you stand and what kind of people you serve. Communists are vanguard fighters of the proletariat and strive their whole lives for wiping out all systems of exploitation of man by man and realizing communism. They do not seek any personal gain or interests for their small groups. Every communist must "stand on the side of the proletariat and the masses of the people" and work for the interests of the vast majority of the Chinese people and of the people of the world. At all times and in all places they should uphold Party principle, and uphold what is good and correct what is wrong in the interests of the people. In handling problems of the general situation and the line, they must take a firm stand and show a clearcut attitude. They must firmly support whatever is agreeable to the Party's line and policies and advantageous to the interests of the Party and the people; they must courageously fight against wrong ideas and deeds. Individualist ideas are a kind of bourgeois ideas and are antagonistic to the proletarian party spirit. If a Communist is infected with this kind of virus and does not seek treatment promptly but allows it to develop unchecked, he will forget the long-range target of communism, become a short-sighted political philistine and divorce himself from the basic stand of the proletariat. Our comrades should in no way think first of personal interest when a problem arises; in the face of a major question of principle, they should in no way show fear of one thing or another, refrain from upholding the correct principle when they see something is wrong, and even go with the wrong tide; when they have exerted some efforts, in no way should they exalt themselves and despise the masses of workers and peasants and refuse to do hard work and participate in collective productive labor. Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out in his political report to the 10th Party Congress: "To build a party for the

interests of the vast majority or for the interests of the minority? This is the watershed between proletarian and bourgeois political parties and the touchstone for distinguishing true Communists from false." All true Communists must uphold the proletarian aim of building a party for the interests of the vast majority, take a firm hold of the Party spirit, serve the people wholeheartedly, seek no personal fame and gain, fear neither hardship nor death, and prove themselves proletarian vanguard fighters worthy of the name.

In order to strengthen the proletarian party spirit, it is necessary to go on transforming the world outlook. The Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism are the proletarian world outlook and methodology and are a sharp ideological weapon for our Party in knowing and transforming the world. The thinking of the ringleaders of the several opportunist lines in the Party in the past was characterized by divorce of the subjective from the objective and separation of theory from practice. They went all out to peddle idealism and metaphysics, in a frenzied attempt to alter the Party's guiding thought and change the Party's nature. Our comrades must uphold materialism and dialectics and oppose idealism and metaphysics. We must conscientiously act on Chairman Mao's directive "Transform the Party and the world in accordance with the outlook of the proletarian vanguard force," and arm ourselves with dialectical materialism and historical materialism and strive to put our thinking and action on the revolutionary scientific theoretical basis. We must adhere to the principle of combining theory and practice, encourage the method of investigating the conditions and finding truth from facts, and proceed from reality in judging a problem or doing a thing, and in no way should we evaluate the situation subjectively and substitute personal feelings for the Party's policy. We must learn to apply the dialectical method in analyzing and handling various kinds of problems. In treating ourselves and the comrades, we must adopt the method of dividing one into two and make concrete analysis, and in no way should we willfully say that a thing is right or wrong. Any idea holding that anything one does is good and anything else done by others is not good is metaphysical. Chairman Mao points out: "The anti-scientific, anti-Marxist-Leninist, subjective method is a deadly enemy to the Communist Party, to the working class, to the people and to the nation, and is an expression of impure party spirit." We must read and study conscientiously, have a good grasp of Marxism, thoroughly criticize the idealism and metaphysics trumpeted by Lin Piao and Confucius, and continue to eliminate the influence of this kind of reactionary idea. Only in this way "will the Marxist-Leninist truth prevail, the Party spirit be consolidated and the revolution be victorious."

Developing in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way, the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is an excellent opportunity for strengthening Party building and educating the broad masses of Party members. During this movement, we must consciously strengthen the proletarian party spirit, do a still better job of building our Party ideologically, politically and organizationally, strengthen the Party's centralized leadership, cement the Party's unity and unity within the revolutionary ranks, develop the current excellent situation and strive to win a still greater victory in socialist revolution and construction.

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Strengthen the Party's Leadership, Bring the Party Members' Exemplary Role into Play

by

the Party Committee of Heishan Colliery under Tzupo Mining Bureau, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 8, 1974)

"The exemplary vanguard role of the Communists is of vital importance During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, strengthening the Party's leadership, bringing the exemplary vanguard role of the Communists into play and bringing the role of the primary Party organizations into play as a bastion in combat, is of vital importance in uniting the broad masses and developing the excellent current situation.

When the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius started, because we lacked high consciousness of two-line struggle and did not exercise leadership competently, this movement was not unfolded very well throughout the colliery and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers and staff members was dampened in a certain degree. Later, we conscientiously studied the series of instructions given by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and Chairman Mao's teachings on Party building, and summed up our past experience and lessons. We came to realize that, in order to do a good job of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, we must, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, strengthen the unified leadership of the Party committee andbring into play the role of the primary Party organizations and the broad masses of Communists. The members of our Party committee immediately took the lead in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. At the same time, they examined their shortcomings and mistakes and actively assumed responsibility. The Party committee held a study class for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, with Party members and representatives of old workers who suffered bitterly in the old society taking part in it. Citing their tearful and sanguinary family histories, they accused the old society of all its evils and criticized Lin Piao's crimes in advocating "restrain oneself and return to propriety" and frenziedly attempting to alter the Party's basic line and restore capitalism. With the study class carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, we organized five old workers led by a member of the Party committee to go to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in each mining pit, thereby greatly arousing the workers' proletarian indignation. Very quickly, an upsurge of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius was whipped up throughout the colliery. Everyone condemned Lin Piao and Confucius verbally and in writing. Everywhere in the production sites and the workers' dormitories is a battlefield for conducting revolutionary mass criticism.

In order to rally the broad masses to do a good job of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and to grasp revolution and promote production, we imposed specific demands on various Party general branches, Party branches and the Party committees. We asked the Party organizations to strictly

enforce the system governing Party life and to fully play their role as a fighting citadel. We asked the Party members to take the lead in studying the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, cementing revolutionary unity, upholding the revolutionary principle and observing labor discipline. As a result of this inner-Party education, many Communists took the lead in upholding the line, unity and party spirit, thus playing an excellent role.

A Party member working at Ch'ip'anti mining pit, Li Tzu-sheng was leader of a mass organization during the great cultural revolution. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, some people asked him to build a small mountain stronghold. Immediately he got together with these people to study Chairman Mao's teaching "There is no fundamental clash of interests within the working class," and told them that eight years had lapsed since the great cultural revolution began and, in order to consolidate and develop the achievements of the great cultural revolution, it was necessary to strengthen revolutionary unity under the Party committee's unified leadership and to firmly adhere to the main orientation of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Educated through persuasion, these comrades gave up their wrong intention, upheld revolutionary unity, did a good job of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, firmly held their production posts and perseveringly made revolution during spare time.

A Party member of the No. 1 tunnelling team of the No. 3 coal pit, P'ei Chi-t'ang had chats with anyone who had ideological problems. Once, a young worker came off his shift of work before due time. Despite his fatigue after the day's work, P'ei called on this young worker at home and, together with this young worker's father, recounted how the workers had to work more than 20 hours a day in the pit in the old society and yet had to suffer beating and scolding, and explained to him that we worked only eight hours a day under much better conditions today because this had been achieved by countless revolutionary forerunners by shedding their blood, so that we should display the spirit of master of the country, consciously observe labor discipline and actively make greater contributions toward the state. This young worker raised his consciousness. After that, he attended work at full rate and worked with outstanding results.

Adopting the method of "Party members first, and then non-Party members," we held study classes at all levels to study the series of Chairman Mao's teachings on "grasping revolution and promoting production," and citing the actual conditions, aroused the masses inside and outside the Party to analyze and discuss problems, thereby making clear the dialectical relationship between revolution and production. All were unanimously of this opinion: The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a powerful revolutionary force. Only by firmly grasping the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius will it be possible to push production to develop. When production is carried out well, there will be still more favorable conditions for the deep-going development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. These two aspects, namely, production and the movement,

are dialectically unified. In order to carry out revolution and production well, we must constantly grasp the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius as a problem of first importance. At the same time, we should perseveringly adhere to the principle of making revolution during spare time, on the spot and economically, and observe labor discipline exemplarily.

During the struggle to grasp revolution and promote production, we constantly explained the current situation of the Party members, assigned them tasks, put difficulties on the table and imposed demands on them. We took whether each Party branch and each Party member could implement in an all-round manner the policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and accomplish the productive tasks in an all-round manner and ahead of schedule as an important criterion for judging whether this Party branch or Party member had high consciousness of the two-line struggle. This helped all increase their enthusiasm and sense of responsibility in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Last May, the conditions of the No. 1 shaft suddenly changed, resulting in insufficiency in the extracting area and a drop in output. The Party general branch immediately called the Party members, old workers and squad unit leaders to hold a class for "grasping the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and boosting coal output," and asked the Party members to take the lead in working vigorously to overcome difficulties and make up the deficit in output. The Party branch of the No. 4 extracting zone went at once into action to arouse the masses inside and outside the Party to work strenuously and ingeniously. Led by the Party members, the three shifts tried to catch up with and surpass each other. As a result, by the end of the month, they not only made up the deficit in output, but also overfulfilled their production plan.

Despite the numerous difficulties and poor conditions, we set a new record of overfulfilling the state plan for 56 consecutive months. In the first half of this year, the whole colliery accomplished its plan of coal output five days ahead of schedule and overfulfilled its task of coal extraction with specified quality and quantity. In the third quarter of this year, although natural conditions were very tough, it still overfulfilled its working plan and output plan and won double victory in revolution and production.

Through this course of struggle, we further understood that: Once they firmly grasp the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and grasp Party building during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of revolutionary workers and staff members will heighten their class consciousness and line consciousness and can definitely display their enthusiasm in socialism and unite to boost revolution and production with each passing day.

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Heighten Party Members' Consciousness in Observing Party Discipline

by

the Party Committee of Wafangtien Bearing Plant, Liaoning

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 8, 1974)

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we strengthened education in discipline for Party members. The broad masses of Party members strengthened their concept toward the Party and heightened their consciousness in observing Party discipline.

We organized the Party members to study Chairman Mao's teachings on Party building and the Party Constitution adopted by the 10th Party Congress; we mobilized the Party members to criticize the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in opposing the Party's leadership and violating Party discipline. The broad masses of Party members understood more deeply that: The individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire Party is subordinate to the Central Committee--this is the unified discipline the whole Party must observe. Conscious observance of this discipline is the guarantee for maintaining the Party's centralism and unification and implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique opposed the Party's basic line and frenziedly attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, so it was bent on violating the Party's unified discipline. We Communists must stand at the high plane of the struggle between the two lines, strengthen the tempering of Party spirit and prove ourselves models in observing Party discipline.

Through study, criticism and discussion, some comrades who formerly did not have a strong concept toward the Party consciously criticized the wrong ideas that "we only want the organization to take care of us and we do not want organizational discipline" and "we obey no orders and our own opinions come first."

At the request of the higher-level Party committee, our plant once decided to transfer seven Party-member cadres to work in a fraternal factory in Northwest China and to aid socialist construction there. At that moment, some comrades feared the tough conditions there and found causes to excuse themselves from going. Through study and after criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, these comrades raised their consciousness.

Comrade Hsiao Ch'eng-chiang, a member of the standing committee of the revolutionary committee of our plant, expressed firm determination to obey the transfer made by the Party organization. Recalling the oath he made when he was admitted into the Party, he said with excitement: "If we

are particular about personal gain and loss when the Party's cause needs us, we are forgetting that we are Communists. In the future, I must firmly bear in mind that I am a proletarian vanguard fighter who strives for communism the whole life. I must consciously answer the Party's call and rush to anywhere the Party wants us."

An old Party member recounted how he had answered the Party's call at any time and fought battles despite hardships and personal safety during the warring years. He stated that, in the future, he would display his revolutionary spirit as he did during the warring years, strengthen his tempering of Party spirit, conscientiously change his world outlook and perseveringly continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

These few Party-member cadres wiped away their selfish and impure thoughts, heightened their consciousness of the two-line struggle and happily left for their new work posts. After that, another 28 Party-member cadres of our plant answered the Party's call and went to work in places far away from their hometown. They showed no fear of hardships, nor did they bargain for better terms. Their spirit of taking the revolutionary interests as their first life taught all others an impressive lesson.

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An Unforgettable Lesson

- a letter from Hsiao Ch'eng-chiang to the Party Committee of Wafangtien Bearing Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 8, 1974)

The Plant's Party Committee:

It is more than a month ago when I left. On my departure, you exhorted me, saying: "You are a Communist. You must prove yourself a good revolutionary seed taking root, blossoming and bearing fruit on the Northwest Highland!" What you said is still spurring me on to work and fight.

The first feeling I had after taking the new fighting post here was that: The organization has sent me here. This really is needed by the Party's cause and represents the Party's trust in me. Now I recall that when I received the order of transfer from the organization, I tried to find some excuses to refuse the assignment given me by the organization. I am really sorry for myself. I have never forgotten the help and education given me by the Party organization and the comrades at that time. The comrades pointed out: "Should a Communist obey the Party's needs and observe the Party's unified discipline or put his personal interests in the first position and place himself above the Party organization? This is a question of Party spirit." The comrades' help was a great shock to me. Chairman Mao says: "Countless revolutionary martyrs have laid down their lives in the interests of the people, and our hearts are filled with pain as we the living think of them -- can there be any personal interest, then, that we would not sacrifice or any error that we would not disavow?" Chairman Mao's kind teaching enables me to jump bravely out of the circle of individualism and to embark light-heartedly on a new march.

I am already 50 this year. But the road of revolution is still very long. In the future, I must conscientiously change my world outlook and continue to impose stern demands on myself in accordance with the five requirements for Party members. Being a member of the Party, I must consciously answer the Party's call, rush anywhere the Party wants me, and prove myself a "model in observing discipline."

Revolutionary salute.

Hsiao Ch'eng-chiang

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Consciously Strengthen Tempering of Party Spirit

by

Chiao Ch'ang-yun, a Communist in the ball bearing workshop of Wafangtien Bearing Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 8, 1974)

I formerly worked in the No. 2 section of the heat treatment workshop. Last February, the programmer of the No. 3 section was transferred to the plant's forging division. Considering that I had been a programmer for some time in the past, the Party general branch of the workshop decided to transfer me to the post of a programmer. I thought to myself at that moment, the No. 3 section had more varieties of special products to process, and the quality of these products had to be strictly examined by the state, and I should be held responsible for any defects. So, under the pretext that "I was already busily engaged in my work," I refused to accept the transfer made by the Party organization. I felt that I was wrong at that moment. But I still adopted the liberal attitude that "I have been wrong and I see my mistake but I don't want to correct it."

This year, the Party organization educated Hsiao Ch'eng-chiang and some other comrades. I also learned a lesson from this course of education. The comrades pointed out: The individual is subordinate to the organization -- this is a discipline charted by our Party. In order to be models in observing Party discipline, we Communists must fight against self-interest, criticize revisionism and take the revolutionary interests as our first life, wherever we may be and whatever we may do. Otherwise, if we "refuse to obey orders but take our own opinions as primary" and act in our own way, this will invariably weaken and may even undermine the Party's centralism and unification and hinder the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After hearing what they said, I was greatly enlightened and came to realize that if I thought first of my personal interests when a problem arose, the Party spirit in me was impure. After that, I made strenuous efforts to study the revolutionary theory, took an active part in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and paid attention to changing my world outlook.

This year, the organization transferred me to the ball bearing workshop where conditions were relatively poor. I happily accepted the transfer.

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Strengthen Ideological Education for Party Members

by

the CCP Committee of Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1974)

With the kind concern shown by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, the revolutionary teachers, students, workers and staff members of Peking University have in the past few years spared no efforts to criticize revisionism and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. During the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, the Party has strengthened its leadership over the university. Acting on Chairman Mao's directive "It is necessary to revolutionize education," the Party organizations of the university have led the revolutionary teachers, students, workers and staff members to actively study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, to wipe out the viruses spread by the revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius on the educational front, to firmly break down the old system of education of divorcing education from politics, the masses and reality as practiced by the feudalists, the bourgeoisie and the revisionists, to run the university with open doors and to gradually set up a proletarian new system of conducting teaching and learning by combining teaching and learning with production and scientific research. We have recruited more than 8,000 worker-peasant-soldier students. The first and second groups of worker-peasant-soldier students have successfully finished their studies. Bounteous fruits have also been harvested in production and scientific research. A contingent of proletarian intellectuals is growing up quickly during the struggle. A socialist, new Peking University is advancing triumphantly.

Where does this earth-shaking change in Peking University come from? The most fundamental thing is that we implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and perseveringly applied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line in educating the Party members and arming the masses. Particularly after the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, we took the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius as the classroom for penetratingly carrying out education in ideology and political line, thereby bringing the role of the Party organizations at all levels into play as a fighting citadel and the role of the Party members into play as a vanguard and model and guaranteeing that all tasks will continue to win new victories.

Educate the Party Members To Firmly Remember the Party's Basic Line and To Act as Vanguard Fighters in Continuing the Revolution

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we perseveringly

carried out education in the Party's basic line so as to heighten the Party members' consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We continued to analyze the situation of class struggle and cited facts of class struggle to educate the Party members. We mobilized the broad masses of Party members to take the Party's basic line as the guide to relentlessly criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and, in the light of actual conditions on the educational front, to hit back at the reactionary idea of restoring capitalism and to liquidate the expression and influence of the revisionist line in education. After analyzing the situation of class struggle in the university, all came to understand that: Violent class struggle exists throughout the country and also beside ourselves. Communists must constantly keep their heads clear. Some Party members said: "We don't know the facts if we don't make an analysis; once we make an analysis, we heighten our understanding tremendously. We are determined to talk about the Party's basic line every day, to grasp class struggle every day and to prove ourselves vanguard fighters in continuing the revolution."

We launched active attacks on the class enemy and temper the Party members in the torrents of struggle. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we firmly grasped Lin Piao's and Confucius' reactionary program of "restrain oneself and return to propriety" and, taking into close consideration the actual conditions of class struggle and two-line struggle in the university, organized the masses inside and outside the Party to penetratingly carry out revolutionary mass criticism, thereby deflating the class enemy's arrogance, refuting their reactionary fallacy, enthusiastically eulogizing the great victory of the great cultural revolution, and creating an excellent revolutionary situation through struggle. In this struggle, the broad masses of Party members received deep-going education and tempering. In the course of inner-Party life, they displayed the spirit of evading no contradiction, making no compromise in the face of principle and making no concession in the face of a mistake.

A deputy secretary of the Party branch of the former petroleum seminar of the chemistry faculty said something wrong in 1972. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, he saw his mistake. He said: "Formerly the bourgeoisie used professional work to break the line of class struggle in my mind, making me serve as their weapon. Now, I must mend this broken line, pull it taut and firmly take the proletarian stand to launch continued attack on the bourgeoisie."

We read and studied conscientiously and armed the Party members with the Marxist theory of class struggle. In order to raise the Party members' perceptual knowledge of participating in class struggle to the theoretical level, we organized the masses inside and outside the Party to conscientiously study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, to sum up the historical experience of the struggle between the Confucian school and the Legalist school and of

class struggle as a whole, and to continuously heighten their consciousness of continuing the revolution. The comrades deeply felt that the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius was also a widespread movement to study Marxism. Many comrades read diligently. There are by now close to 700 groups for studying the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. A contingent of Marxist theorists is strengthening and growing up in the course of struggle. We lead the Party members to combine theoretical study with the study of history and of the present conditions, and to make this study serve actual struggle.

The Party general branch of the philosophy department went to the fore in making study and criticism. Under the leadership of the Party general branch, the masses inside and outside the Party heightened their revolutionary enthusiasm tremendously. The worker-peasant-soldier students of the "70" class started to criticize and annotate Confucian Analects last September. Some people jumped out to say foolishly that "Confucian Analects could only be annotated but not criticized." The students refuted firmly: "Armed with the invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, we have the courage to criticize the Confucian 'classics.'" They read a few dozen works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, drew inexhaustible wisdom and strength from them and wrote the first draft entitled "Critique and Annotation of Confucian Analects," running to almost 300,000 characters and winning praise from the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Educate the Party Members To Strengthen Their Concept Toward the Party and To Firmly Establish the Idea That the Party Exercises Leadership over Everything

The entry of the workers' propaganda team into the university shattered the monopoly of the university by the bourgeois intellectuals and firmly established the leading position of the proletariat in the university. "The proletariat plays its leading role through the leadership of the Communist Party." In the past few years, focusing our attention on the question of letting the working class occupy and transform the university, we have always persevered in educating the Party members to strengthen their concept toward the Party and to firmly establish the idea that the Party exercises leadership over everything.

It is necessary to educate the Party members to understand that the occupation of the spheres of the superstructure by the working class is an important guarantee for realizing the Party's leadership.

The bourgeoisie is never reconciled to the loss of their "hereditary vassalage" of education. Since the first day the workers' propaganda team entered the university, it has never for a moment stopped attacking the working class. In the face of this challenge by the bourgeoisie, we led the broad masses inside and outside the Party to fight tit for tat, thereby isolating the enemy and educating the masses. The broad masses of Party members understood more deeply that: Letting the working

class occupy the superstructure and "mixing in sand" in the leading organizations at all levels in the university is an important guarantee for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a revolutionary measure for preventing the restoration of the old educational system by the bourgeoisie. Turn the "hereditary vassalage" of the exploiting classes in the past several thousand years into a tool for exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat -- this struggle for winning over leadership will continue to exist for a considerably long period of time to come. The intellectual Party members must overcome their wavering in this struggle, consciously protect the Party's leadership and exercise all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

It is necessary to educate the Party members to understand that the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the most fundamental factor of the Party's leadership.

With the educational revolution developing in depth, the bourgeois authorities again brandished the cudgel of vocational work to oppose the Party's leadership. They said foolishly that "vocational work still has to depend on us!" Some Party-member cadres also called themselves "experts" in vocational work, trumpeting that "the pillars of vocational work had to be depended on in running a specialty," and they even knelt again before the bourgeois authorities. We aroused the broad masses of Party members to conscientiously study the series of Chairman Mao's teachings including that politics is the commander and the soul, to use the weapons of arousing the masses to air their views freely, write big-character posters and hold great debates, to relentlessly criticize Lin Piao's crimes in patterning himself after Confucius, advocating "restrain oneself and return to propriety," pushing the revisionist line on the educational front and restoring capitalism, and to uncover the fallacy that "laymen cannot lead the experts." All came to understand that this fallacy that "laymen cannot lead the experts" was the reactionary slogan used by the bourgeois rightists to attack the proletariat in 1957, and was the theoretical foundation on which the revisionist line vigorously put vocational work in command, and that triumpeting this fallacy today meant putting up the signboard of "vocational work" to oppose the Party's leadership. We also led the broad masses of Party members to sum up the experience of educational revolution, to recount and compare the two different educational systems and the two different lines of education, and to use the bounteous fruits of the struggle-criticism-rectification campaign to refute the calumnies made by the bourgeoisie, thereby making the broad masses of Party members raise their consciousness in protecting the Party's leadership.

It is necessary to educate the Party members to understand that it is necessary to strengthen revolutionary unity in order to realize the Party's leadership. "The proletarian revolution in education should be carried out by relying on the masses of the revolutionary students, teachers and workers in the schools and by relying on the activists among them."

In accordance with this directive given by Chairman Mao and in the light of the actual conditions in the university, we relentlessly criticized

Lin Piao's crimes in building mountain strongholds, forming small groups for private ends and sowing dissension, relentlessly criticized the reactionary words and deeds of the handful of class enemies in inciting bourgeois factionalism and undermining revolutionary unity, relied closely on the activists in the university to unite with all forces which could be united to form a revolutionary mighty contingent and to continuously use Marxism to occupy the various fronts in the spheres of superstructure.

In the past few years, in order to strengthen and consolidate the Party's leadership organizationally, we acted on Chairman Mao's directive "We must wholeheartedly rely on the working class" and "The workers' propaganda teams must stay permanently in schools," and made strenuous efforts to achieve these points: Maintain the number and the relative stability of the workers' propaganda teams, make them participate in the leading groups at various levels of the university, the faculties and the specialties, and continue to increase the proportion of workers in the leading groups; organize the backbone elements among workers in the university to go to various faculties to join the teachers and students in conducting revolution in education, so as to bring these workers' role into full play; the teachers and students set up a Party branch with a specialty as the unit, so as to further strengthen the Party's centralized leadership; carry out the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young, select a group of outstanding elements from among the worker-peasant-soldier graduates and let them stay to work in the university and participate in the leading groups at various levels. We pay attention to educating the Party members to fully recognize the meaning of these measures, to oppose the conservative method of work, to take the lead in making reforms, to promote revolutionary changes and to maintain and strengthen the Party's leadership.

Educate the Party Members To Integrate Themselves with the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers and To Establish the Idea of Building a Party for the Interests of the Vast Majority

Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" is the militant program for changing the conditions of divorcing teaching and learning from politics, the masses and reality as in the old schools, and for training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause during actual struggles. It has also pointed out the direction for strengthening the building of Party organizations in the university during the three great revolutionary movements. We organize the Party members to take the lead in firmly taking the May 7 road and to continuously strengthen the Party building in the course of struggle.

Criticism of the class enemy's crimes in opposing the "May 7 Directive" makes the Party members see the vital significance of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Running a school with open doors is an extremely deep-going social revolution. It has to go through violent struggle before putting one step forward.

After the campaigns of the great alliance, the cleaning up and the Party consolidation, the broad masses of cadres and intellectual Party members firmly embarked on the May 7 road, whereas the handful of class enemies madly vilified and attacked it. We aroused the masses inside and outside the Party to uncover and criticize the reactionary fallacies spread by the class enemies and told them how the two different roads would lead to two different results, thereby making them take the May 7 road with greater confidence. Led by the Party organizations, the masses inside and outside the Party penetratingly studied Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," relentlessly criticized the trash of "self-cultivation behind closed doors" and "setting off a revolution in one's innermost being" trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and, in the course of running the university with open doors, integrated themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and made strenuous efforts to change their world outlook.

After going through the struggle, the broad masses of teachers and students came to realize that whether the university should be run with open doors or closed doors and whether or not they should go down to the primary level was a major problem concerning whether they should practice Marxism or revisionism. By now, over 90 percent of the teachers and staff members of the whole university have gone through tempering in manual labor for over one year, and more than one-third of the teachers and students constantly join the workers, peasants and soldiers in carrying out revolutionary practice. In the first half of this year alone, they have paid more than 7,000 visits to factories, villages, army units, shops and community centers to learn industrial and farm work and military skills and to join the workers, peasants and soldiers in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and carrying out revolution in education. The teachers and students of the whole university have delivered to more than 500,000 workers, peasants and soldiers reports on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and on their study of the history of struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools.

It is necessary to educate the Party members to continuously establish the idea of building a party for the interests of the vast majority while fighting together with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Chairman Mao points out: "Some people go to factories and villages. Eventually, some make achievements and others achieve nothing. This concerns a problem of stand or attitude." We have learned from practice that we make great achievements if we go among the workers, peasants and soldiers and adopt a correct attitude; if our attitude is incorrect, we shall achieve nothing and may even go wrong. In order to learn better from the workers, peasants and soldiers, we teach the masses inside and outside the Party to correctly handle the relationship between serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and transforming the world outlook, to oppose the tendency of just giving instructions as a teacher does and the passive attitude of just regarding themselves as an object of reform, and to combine service and reform; we also impose stern demands on the Party members. A deep-going change has taken place in the mental outlook of the broad masses of Party members after they have integrated themselves

with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Many intellectual Party members gradually get rid of their ideas of seeking personal fame and gain and their bad habit of despising manual labor. Instead, they have gradually established the idea of working for the interests of the vast majority of the Chinese people and the people of the world.

A Party-member teacher of the economics department formerly taught lessons on Marxism-Leninism but thought exclusively of personal fame and gain. After studying and fighting together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, he learned an impressive lesson. He said: "It is only after integrating myself with the workers, peasants and soldiers that I begin to understand that the true meaning of the Marxist theory is to serve the two-line struggle and the true meaning of work is to serve the long-range target of realizing communism."

The secretary of the Party general branch of the history department was attacked by the masses during the great cultural revolution. He did not handle this problem correctly, so he was rather depressed for some time. Later, while going through tempering in manual labor in Kangshang brigade, Fangshan hsien, he saw that the secretary of the Party branch of this brigade was filled with vigor and vitality and worked more vigorously after receiving tempering during the great cultural revolution and "served the revolutionary people like a willing ox." He learned an impressive lesson from this Party branch secretary, plucked up his revolutionary spirit and worked with revolutionary vigor.

Perseveringly taking the May 7 road makes the Party members among the worker-peasant-soldier students preserve and display the revolutionary natural color of the laboring people and heighten their consciousness of two-line struggle and their revolutionary spirit. When taking part in rescue work after the earthquake in Chaot'ung area, Yunnan province, the Party-member students of some educational revolution teams saw how the fighters of the Liberation Army fought selflessly and how the cadres and the masses in the calamity-stricken area tried first to protect public property and other people at the crucial moments. They were deeply educated. After an after-shock occurred, they braved the torrential rain to save the victimized proletarian brothers and fought a whole day despite landslide and mudflow. They said: "That we can triumphantly accomplish our tasks is an outcome of the education given us by the PLA comrades and the people of the calamity-stricken area."

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The excellent revolutionary situation is developing quickly. We are determined to refrain from arrogance and rashness, to advance continuously and to go further to carry out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we shall continue to strengthen Party building along Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Party building, do various branches of work well and strive for new, greater victories.

* * *

Learn from Chou Jih-sheng's Revolutionary Spirit, Strengthen Tempering of Proletarian Party Spirit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1974)

After the article entitled "Chou Jih-sheng, a Good Cadre of the Party" was carried by our paper on November 17, many readers have written to us, expressing their desire to conscientiously learn from his proletarian revolutionary spirit and strengthen tempering of the proletarian party spirit. Carried here are some of the articles by these readers.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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Great Warmheartedness Toward All Comrades and Great Sense of Responsibility in Work

by

Ch'en Kan
of the Arms Department of the Front Banner
of Chahar Right Wing, Inner Mongolia

Comrade Chou Jih-sheng was leader of the platoon to which I belonged some 20 years ago. Reading the report on his deeds, I cannot help recalling how he had helped me when I served in the Army.

In the winter of 1949, our staff training team of the Suiyuan-Inner Mongolia Military Command was stationed in Chining. We lived in barracks which had been destroyed by the Japanese bandits. The house was big and the ceiling was high, and all windows were broken. Entering the house, platoon leader Chou Jih-sheng made an inspection and put his baggage on the earthen bed near the door. The comrades-in-arms said that he was physically weak and it was windy near the door, so they took his baggage further inside the house. But he took it back, saying: "I have a blanket. Sleeping near the door, I can get up at night to inspect the conditions of various squads without waking up other people."

Speaking of this blanket, there is an unforgettable story to tell. It was extraordinarily cold one night. I and Chang Chih-hsiung slept close to Chou Jih-sheng. Not long after we had lain down, Chou Jih-sheng told the two of us to get up. Without saying a word, he threw the blanket to us. I gave it to Chang, and Chang pushed it back to Chou. Chou again passed it to us, saying: "You better use my blanket! If you don't use it, I can't sleep either...." Not knowing why, as we pushed the blanket around, tears fell from my eyes. Taking Chou by his hand, I said: "Platoon leader! You, you always think only of other people...."

"Don't say that! We all have come to make revolution...." The weather was cold and the earthen bed was also cold, but we felt the warmth of the revolutionary big family.

Chou was physically weak at that time, but he took no heed of it. He and I slept shoulder to shoulder for seven months, and almost every night he went to inspect the conditions at various squads, adding coal to the stoves and covering the fighters well with their blankets. He always moved lightly, for fear of waking me.

He showed close concern for other comrades in everyday life, but he was unsparing in criticizing the comrades' mistakes and shortcomings.

One evening, I had mislaid my leggings. Getting up the next morning, I was in such a hurry that I couldn't find them. I said: "Platoon leader, let me stand on duty here today!" "No! Go quickly to assemble." Later in the day, he criticized me and told me a story of failing to destroy an enemy armored car due to slowness in motion in a battle in the past.

On another occasion, we were carrying out field training. It was so cold that the earth was frozen like steel plate, and my hands ached with cold. I said to him: "Platoon leader, I think we have almost enough training. We don't have to be so serious." He flew into a rage at hearing what I said. He criticized me sternly: "What did you say? Almost enough? In making revolution, we must be serious and should not say we have almost enough!"

I must succeed to my former platoon leader Comrade Chou Jih-sheng's will, learn from his revolutionary spirit of showing great warm-heartedness toward all comrades and great sense of responsibility in work, take an active part in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, pluck up my spirit and work hard.

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Learn from Chou Jih-sheng, Make Strenuous Efforts To Learn Theory

by

Lu T'ien-teh
secretary of the Party general branch of Hungch'ilou Office, Changchiak'ou Municipality

Comrade Chou Jih-sheng was my former leader. After his death, I have always told myself that, in learning from him, the most fundamental thing is to diligently study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works as he did.

One wintry night at the end of 1972, I called on Chou Jih-sheng to discuss some official business with him. Pushing open the door of his office which was also used as his dormitory, I saw Old Chou was concentrated on reading. I said to myself, I better not disturb him now and I can discuss this matter with him some other day. I stepped back lightly and closed the door slowly. On second thought, however, I recalled that he would be either attending meetings or at the primary level in daytime and had to handle different tasks and to study at night. No! I must talk to him now. I pushed open the door and went in again. Coming beside him, I saw that he was underlining some passages in "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy," supporting his chin with one hand. He was buried in deep thought.

"Old Chou, I am sorry to disturb you. I want to report to you the conditions of my work at the primary level."

"When did you come here? Come, sit down." He enthusiastically received me and poured me a cup of tea. But, the kettle on the stove was cold and the fire had already burned out.

After hearing my report, he asked me with great concern: "Little Lu, how have you been studying lately? Tell me what you have learned." I replied: "I have not grasped my study firmly and have not learned much." Instantly he said to me very seriously: "You must grasp study firmly. The busier you are with day-to-day work, the more you should squeeze out time to study. How can you practice Marxism if you don't study revolutionary theory?" After a short pause, he continued: "We who are responsible for leadership work should all the more read and study seriously. Only when we have a good grasp of Marxism can we consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy." Immediately he told about what he had learned in this connection. Every word he said was sensible and was deeply imprinted on my mind.

I am determined to take Comrade Chou Jih-sheng, the Party's good cadre, as an example, conscientiously study the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, and do a still better job of the tasks assigned me by the Party.

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Correctly Treat the Masses As Chou Jih-sheng Did

by

Ch'en T'ien-jui
deputy secretary of the Party committee of
Ch'iaotung ch'ü, Changchiak'ou municipality

Comrade Chou Jih-sheng and I had studied and fought together for three years. He had given me great help. I can never forget the course of his helping me overcome my wrong ideas and how to correctly treat criticism from the masses.

Some time ago, I failed to do my work well and the masses were critical of me. But I wrongly held that "the masses were backward and disobedient." So, I turned a deaf ear to the opinions of the masses and sometimes vented my anger on them. Later, the comrades criticized me: "We feel it uncomfortable to work with you. You put on high airs and speak rudely." I was greatly annoyed at hearing this. Seeing that I was upset, Old Chou helped me in conscientiously studying the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and induced me to proceed from my world outlook to find the cause. Citing his experience during the great cultural revolution, he helped me understand the meaning of correctly handling the criticism from the masses. He taught me patiently: "At no time should we Communists lord it over the masses. We must act humbly as pupils of the masses." With his help, I discovered that the chief cause was that "arrogance" was playing evil in my mind. I wrongly held that I had rendered meritorious service in "supporting the Left" during the great proletarian cultural revolution, so that I felt elated and became conceited. This was an expression of impure party spirit, and bourgeois individualism was the root cause. When I saw my problem clearly, Old Chou enthusiastically encouraged me to pluck up my revolutionary spirit, to go out of the office and deep into the primary level, to study and make criticism together with the broad masses, to take part in collective productive labor and to actively solicit opinions from the masses. After Old Chou helped me change my style of work, the masses began to associate with me and dared to put forward opinions on me.

In the future, I must use Comrade Chou Jih-sheng's revolutionary spirit to spur myself onward. I must strengthen my tempering in proletarian party spirit and conscientiously change my world outlook. I also must adhere to the Party's principle, remain humble and prudent and willingly learn from the masses.

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